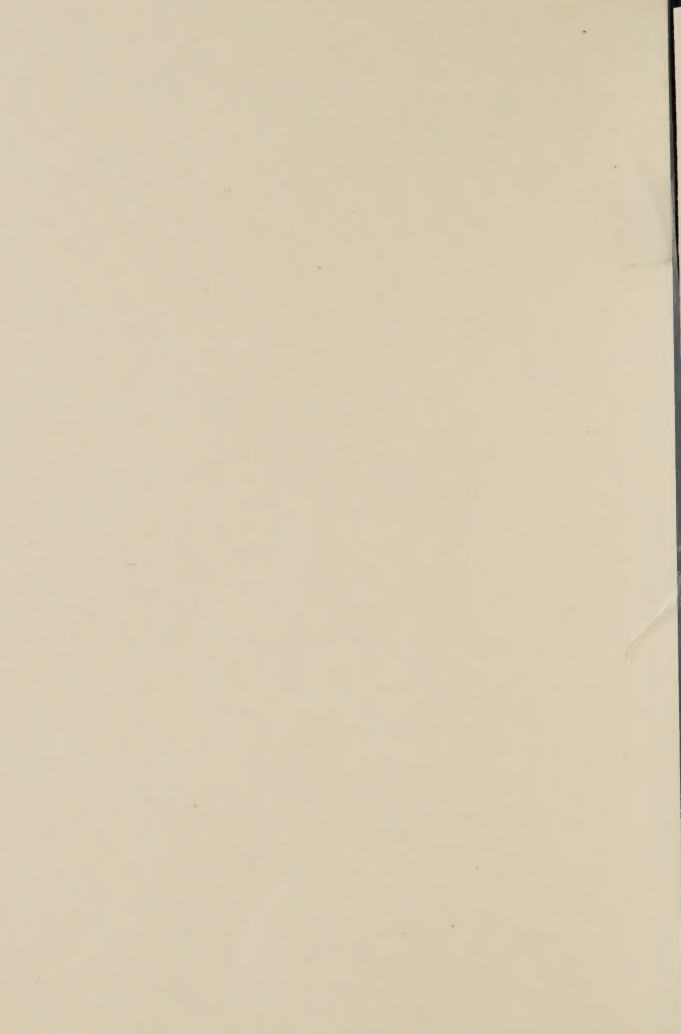


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# Winter Planting Guide for BETTER GARDENS

**Hints on Planting and Care of Dormant Roses,  
Berries, Fruit Trees, Etc., Prepared by  
Neil Campbell**

## **ROSES**

Do well in any average soil, in an open, sunny location. Dig holes at least 1 foot across and 15 inches deep so that the roots may be spread out naturally. Cultivating manure and some other form of humus (peat moss, leaf mold, bean straw, or compost) into the bottom of the hole is advisable. Prune bushes back to the three heaviest canes, leaving these about 8 inches long, and cutting just above eyes. Plant at same depth as soil mark on trunk, tamping soil about roots. Make a surface basin and soak thoroughly. Roses want plenty of water but little or no cultivation. For dividends in stem and bloom apply a handful of Gro-Rite per bush each month until Nov. 1st, and mulch heavily with manure after pruning-back each January.

## **STRAWBERRIES**

Plant 1 foot apart in rows about 2 feet apart. Firm soil about roots well, but avoid burying

crown. Thoroughly irrigate by furrow immediately, and about once a week. Feed only after plants have made good growth, using 1 lb. Gro-Rite per 10 plants, cultivated into the furrows. Pinch off first flowers for several weeks, and all runners of most varieties. Gem Everbearing require but two pinchings; Rockhills have no runners.

### **BUSH BERRIES**

Plant at least 4 feet (better, 6 feet) apart each way, and soak well. Irrigate thoroughly every two weeks after the rainy season. Next January put canes up on a simple trellis about 4 feet high, made by stretching parallel wires (one at top and one at middle) between stakes set at intervals down the row. After these first-year canes fruit, prune them out, to throw all the strength to the new growth for next season's crop. Feeding 1 lb. Gro-Rite per plant in early spring is advisable.

### **ASPARAGUS**

Set roots about 1½ feet apart in rows 2½ feet apart, spreading roots and covering crowns, in a trench 6 inches deep, with 2 inches of sandy soil and filling in as tops develop. Do not cut the first season, but irrigate frequently. Cut off close to ground in fall when berries turn red, and mulch heavily with manure.

### **ARTICHOKE**

Allow 4 to 6 feet apart, planting roots deeper than originally, and firming soil well. Occasional irrigation is usually sufficient after good growth

has begun. Cut nearly to ground in fall for the best crop in early spring. Spray or dust with rotenone or pyrethrum regularly as precaution against black aphids.

## **DECIDUOUS FRUIT TREES**

If not ready to plant immediately, heel into a trench to cover roots, and water. Space trees about 15 feet apart if possible; 12 will do. Dig a hole large enough for the roots; cut off broken roots cleanly and spread out naturally, planting about 1 inch deeper than soil mark on trunk. After tamping soil about roots, and settling by a basin-soaking, cut back to about 3 or 4 feet from ground, and remove all but 3 or 4 well-spaced side branches, each cut to 2 or 3 buds. Yucca tree protectors will protect trunks against sunburn and rabbits.

## **GRAPES**

Plant 6 feet apart, pruning back to one spur of only 3 or 4 buds, and setting all but 2 inches of original cutting underground. For bush varieties (as Muscat) let only the strongest cane grow to the top of a short stake, and then pinch out top. For arbor grapes (as Concord) do not prune long canes first winter, but tie up carefully.

## **CITRUS AND AVOCADOS**

Do not remove the burlap covering from the ball of earth about the roots, but set in the hole with the top of ball about 1 inch below the surface soil. Fill two-thirds full with top soil and moist peat moss, and then cut the top string, fold back

the burlap (which soon rots), and finish filling in. Firm the soil well, make a basin about 2 feet across, and fill with water several times the first day, and about every two weeks the first season. Yucca tree protectors will prevent trunk sunburn. Do not prune newly-planted citrus; cut back the top of an avocado about one-third, just above a dormant bud, seal with pruning paint, and then train the strongest new limb as the new leader.

We Recommend . . .

**"HOW TO PRUNE FRUIT TREES"**

. . . an authoritative new book for Southern California conditions by R. Sanford Martin, landscape architect.

. . . diagrams pruning of citrus, avocados, berries, grapes, and all deciduous fruits.

**\$1.00 Per Copy**

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